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A REVIEW of the STATISTICS of SPAIN down to the Years 1857 and 1858 ; chiefly founded on the SPANISH CENSUS RETURNS of those Years. By FREDERICK HENDRIKS.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 21st February, 1860.]

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I.—Introductory Remarks.

It may be unhesitatingly affirmed that reliable Statistics of Spain are a great desideratum to students of the general history of civilization in Europe. After considering the peculiarly shifting nature of the political condition of the Peninsula, and the confusion, both administrative and social, through which it had to struggle for a protracted period—almost down to the verge of the present time—such students will view as a hopeful and welcome sign of improvement, any indications of a change from what had long come to be looked upon as the normal state of retrogression of one of the most naturally rich and fertile countries of the continent.

Disturbing causes have hitherto been too predominant in Spain to allow of correct statistics being attainable. The ordinary and scientific methods of investigation were tardily introduced into Spain, and in the absence of these, even the best informed political geographers and statisticians had to rely upon many figures of doubtful authenticity. Circumstances, too, which it is needless to discuss, had much shaken the confidence of the world at large in almost every statement where Spain had to support an averment by reference to numbers or statistics, particularly, of course, where money was concerned.

Spain had herself to blame for this unsatisfactory state of things. It was the fault, however, of individuals and rulers who have been superseded by a superior class of administrators, rather than of the Spanish people themselves. Gifted as the latter have always been with many excellent qualities, and located on a soil, and with a

climate, of the most superior order, famous as such even in the days of Roman Consulate and Empire—it might have been safely predicted that an awakening to a consciousness of capability for improvement would certainly occur, and that, amongst its first fruits would be those results which recent statistics *now* show are accomplished facts, viz.:—that order should reign, that physical prosperity should advance, and that their country should again assert that rank amongst nations to which its natural resources and the character of its people fairly entitle it.

The improvements in modern science have been busily at work in Spain of late years, developing the riches of her soil, improving the social condition of her people, and advancing her commerce even in spite of adherence to some principles which, from an English point of view, are erroneous. The strides in her march of improvement may not have been quite so rapid as in some other countries, but they are not less surely marked, in fact, so much so, that nearly all which has been recorded on Spanish subjects as illustrated by statistical evidence, will have to be re-written. It remains to be explained how a revolution has taken place in this regard, and how it is that in a department of knowledge where all was confusion, the precise contrary bids fair to be the pleasing change.

This is perhaps best accounted for by the Spanish authorities themselves, and entirely turns on the circumstance that, within the last few years, a competent Statistical Commission with effectual powers of action, has for the first time been established. The Spanish government appear to have treated this Commission with liberality, and the expenditure for its objects will doubtless redound to the national advantage in manifold ways.

The Count de Ripalda, as the delegate of the Spanish Government at the International Statistical Congress held at Vienna, in September, 1857, spoke with some just pride upon the revival of a taste for statistical order and science in Spain. He declared that the country of Alphonso, of Cortez, and of Lopez de Vega, still associated itself intuitively with all that is good, great, and civilizing, and, that although secluded by Providence into a corner of Europe, it is making greater efforts than the world may suppose, to place itself on the level of the most advanced civilization.

Count de Ripalda remarked that, so early as the fourteenth century Peter the Ceremonious, King of Arragon, had made a census of his renowned but not extensive kingdom. This had recently been published by the government, amongst the inedited documents of the Archives of Arragon. In the fifteenth century an enumeration of the people was ordered by the Crown of Castile. This was published at Madrid by order of the government. In the eighteenth century the King (through the medium of the celebrated minister Count

Florida Blanca) ordered the general census of population which was published at Madrid in 1787. In 1797 also, a general census was taken, and published in 1801. Other estimates likewise existed, either in the archives of the Council of Castile, or in the Courts of Exchequer or of Justice, but a general plan (by which Count de Ripalda doubtless means a well digested, scientific, and reliable method) was not in existence on any of the occasions adverted to. Happily, circumstances had changed, and, upon His Excellency Marshal the Duke of Valencia entering upon the Presidentship of the Ministry, one of the first sollicitudes of the government of Her Catholic Majesty had been, in the midst of most difficult circumstances, to obtain as complete a statistical record as possible. The Queen's commands were, that the President of the Council of Ministers, the Duke of Valencia, should also be the acting President of the Central Commission of Statistics, and that in the provincial or departmental commissions should be included the most notable persons of the country, without regard to political opinions. The country itself gave a worthy response to this appeal of the government. Instead of opposing difficulties, as might have been feared considering that the people always apprehend seeing an increase of taxation, or of the contingent it has to furnish for the recruiting of the army, as the result of an ascertainment of the growth of riches or of population; the Spanish nation, on the contrary, inspired by national pride, not only seconded the views of the government, but often did even more than was asked of it.

It appears that on the occasion of the census of May, 1857, thus referred to, the returns were given in with such unlooked-for exactness, that the government was encouraged to proceed further. It accordingly sent circulars to the local authorities in July, 1857, requesting the filling up of schedules in much greater detail, acknowledged to be difficult in a country which like Spain had theretofore no regular system for the collection of statistics.

The results of these further statistical enquiries were only in process of ascertainment at the time when Count de Ripalda addressed the International Statistical Congress at Vienna. He felt himself, however, justified in announcing that they would be as satisfactorily carried out as the census. Since then we have the evidence of this in the volume of Spanish Statistics printed last year (1859), at Madrid, in a most elegant and creditable form. The Statistical Commission, and indeed the whole Spanish Nation, have substantial grounds for congratulation on the publication of a work so eminently conducive to national welfare as the "*Anuario Estadístico de España*," correspondiente al Año de 1858, publicado por la Comision de Estadística General del reino (Madrid, imprenta Nacional, 1859, 8vo., pp. 12 and 712).

Count de Ripalda explained at Vienna, in 1857, the manner in which the Central Commission had set about its labours. It is desirable to repeat it upon the present occasion, for, necessary as it is to ascertain the standard of authenticity in all national statistics, it is pre-eminently so in those of Spain, which has but so recently followed the example set by the countries of Western Europe, and particularly by England and France, in this respect.

The Central Commission, being presided over by the President of the Council of Ministers, has consequently the right of demanding returns from all the ministries. The Commission includes former Ministers of the Crown, and the directors of the departments most nearly connected with statistical subjects. To this central Commission is entrusted the ultimate arrangement, supervision, and publication.

In each of the forty-nine provinces or departments, a permanent Commission has been erected under the immediate presidency of the prefect (*Gobernatore*), to supervise and analyse the provincial returns.

Each province is subdivided into *partidos* or seats of tribunals of first appeal, and in each of these *partidos* there is a Statistical Commission presided over by the Judge of first appeal, who is to keep watch over the accuracy of individual returns, and to make the first analysis of them. These Commissions are composed of the largest proprietors, of the administrative authorities, and of the functionaries entrusted with the departments of Commerce and Public Instruction, such persons being considered the most capable of verifying the accuracy of the returns, the correctness of facts, and the accidental nature of errors.

Count de Ripalda submitted that, all this evinced that Spain is now in the right path, and that if it should please Providence to grant a little tranquillity and stability, complete enough statistics would then shortly be obtainable for the government of Her Majesty to be in a position to found, upon solid bases, the ameliorations it was contemplating and wishing for, and which would afford foreigners a more exact notion of Spain than they generally entertain.

Prompted by this laudable desire to disseminate information, Count de Ripalda (who, it may be observed, is a foreign honorary member of our Statistical Society, a member of the Spanish Central Statistical Commission, and President of the Academy of Valencia,) has forwarded to the library of the Society a copy of the *Anuario* before mentioned, and also the two volumes comprising the details of the Spanish census of 1857. The writer of the present paper would be glad to further the desire referred to, at a time when, like the present, correct ideas of the position of Spain are of national importance. He has therefore undertaken with pleasure a task of condensed analysis, rearrangement and review, which, however inade-

quately performed, may at least serve the useful end of indicating, to some men of science and influence connected with the Statistical Society, that the statistical evidence of the progress of Spain is of an extremely cheering character, and that a country upon which in times past England expended much, and in aiding which she devoted many lives, is at last showing a sense of what it can do for itself by "moving a-head."

II.—*Statistics of Population, 1594 to 1857.*

It is considered of importance by the statisticians of Spain, and certainly it will be so likewise by those of other countries, to revert to the earliest Census taken in 1594, as a starting-point for comparison with the censuses of modern date. In fact, it is of considerable utility, as matter of information, to have some of the details of the first census before us. It has not unfrequently been advanced that the population of Spain amounted to 20 or 21 millions in the sixteenth century. This was the statement of writers who had fabulous accounts to give of its then flourishing condition in commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. Upon the question of population at that period, we may more safely take the estimate at something under $8\frac{1}{4}$ million souls, and as regards the erroneously exaggerated statements of its industrial supremacy, it will be well to remember that, so long ago as in 1807, Don Antonio de Capmany, a writer of the highest authority on Spanish history, commerce, &c.—adduced evidence in disproof.

The Census of 1594, gave 6,701,100 as the population of forty divisions of the country, under the Crown of Castile, but did not include an enumeration of all the divisions. About one-seventh of them were omitted, and in the annexed Table, following the Spanish Statistical Commission, the numbers for the seven last-named provinces and divisions are given approximately from the nearest enumerations at other dates, viz.:—Biscay in 1708, Guipuzcoa in 1558-59, Alava in 1599, Navarre in 1553, Arragon in 1495 and 1609, Valencia in 1609, and Catalonia in 1553. The population thus brought to the reckoning for these districts, does not however amount to quite one-fifth of the aggregate population, and there is good ground for assuming that as a whole, the enumeration is a fair average one as at the latter end of the sixteenth century.

(A.)—CENSUS of SPAIN in 1594.

Provinces and Divisions.	House-holds.	Souls.	Provinces and Divisions.	House-holds.	Souls.
Burgos	59,634	298,170	Province of Castile	25,908	129,540
Trasmiera	25,398	126,990	of the Order of		
Lands of the Constable	11,134	55,670	Santiago		
Soria	38,234	191,170	Alcaraz	6,685	33,425
Valladolid	40,024	200,120	Campo de Montiel	7,058	35,290
Lands of the Count of } Benavente	15,581	77,905	Murcia	28,470	142,350
Leon	48,364	241,820	Cuenca	47,080	235,400
Asturias of Oviedo	33,031	165,155	Huete	18,288	91,440
Ponferrada	15,715	78,575	Trujillo	80,426	402,130
Lugo	32,015	160,075	Province of Leon, of	31,952	159,760
Corunna and Betanzos ...	13,287	66,435	the Order of San-		
Orense	34,456	172,280	tiago	114,738	573,690
Mondonedo	7,330	36,650	Seville	46,209	231,045
Santiago	25,739	128,695	Cordova	45,757	228,785
Tuy	12,881	64,405	Jaen	9,927	49,635
Zamora	20,313	101,565	Calatrava de Andalucia	71,904	359,520
Toro	10,624	53,120	Granada	11,229	56,145
Palencia	40,728	203,640	Vizcaya (in 1708)		
Salamanca	64,330	321,650	Gupuzcoa (in 1558-59)	13,933	69,665
Avila	37,756	188,780	Alava (in 1599)	12,139	60,696
Segovia	41,413	207,065	Navarre (in 1553) ...	30,833	154,165
Guadalajara	37,901	189,505	Aragon (in 1495 and	70,984	354,920
Madrid	31,932	159,660	1609		
Toledo	52,030	260,150	Valencia (in 1609)	97,372	486,860
Ciudad-Real	2,049	10,245	Catalonia (in 1553)	64,548	322,740
Campo de Calatrava	19,366	96,830	Total	1,641,358	8,206,791
Mesa Arzobispal de Toledo	34,653	173,265			

It does not appear that any authentic estimates of the Spanish population were made between 1594 and towards the end of the eighteenth century. A Census was taken in 1787, and on that occasion the results were also published of an estimated enumeration made in 1768-69. The next census was taken in 1797, and this was the last professedly *bonâ fide* enumeration until the very recent general census of the population of Spain, on the 21st May, 1857. In the intervening period of sixty years, certain estimates of the number of inhabitants in each province were set forth in the royal decrees of the years 1833, 1846, and 1850, even the approximate correctness of which it is at least allowable to question when we notice that whilst the population in the royal decree of 1846, is set down at about 12,163,000, and whilst the real census enumeration in 1857, or eleven years after, makes it about 15,464,000, the intermediate estimate in the royal decree of 1850, reduced it so low as about 10,942,000.

If all the figures be assumed as equally worthy of credit, we should have the following data for comparison:—

(B.)—EIGHT ENUMERATIONS of SPANISH POPULATION (1857-1594).

Population in 1857	15,464,000
„ 1850	10,942,000
„ 1846	12,163,000
„ 1833	12,287,000
„ 1797	10,541,000
„ 1787	10,268,000
„ 1768-9	9,160,000
„ 1594	8,207,000

These figures would tend to show, as regards the ninety years 1768-1857, that the population of Spain has been subject to singular alternations; first, of almost complete stand still between 1787 and 1797—then of slow increase, coupled, doubtless, with periods of retrogression during the eventful thirty-six years, 1797-1833—next of positive decline in the thirteen years, 1833-46—again, of much graver decline in the four years, 1846-50—finally, of most marked and extraordinary increase in the last period of seven years, ending in May, 1857.

The figures of 1857 quite upset the estimate of 1850, and upon the ordinary rules of induction would lead us to discard any of the estimates in the royal decrees of 1850, 1846, and 1833, and would prompt us to fall back upon the last two censuses of 1797 and 1857, respectively, as the most recent enumerations admitting of legitimate comparison. In the course of the present remarks no further mention will have to be made of the figures of 1850, 1846, or 1833, and in order to confine ourselves as much as possible to the most *recent scientific* and *authentic statistics* of Spain, viz.:—those of the years 1857 and 1858—no reference to figures of earlier date will be made, except upon some two or three points where it is important and interesting to do so.

It is of course *impossible* in the comparatively narrow limits of this Paper to present many of the results of the Spanish census of 1857, in a very detailed form, and with the exception of the statements which will immediately follow respecting the *distribution of population*, collective results for the whole of Spain will be given without entering into the details for the several provinces.

(C.)—TERRITORIAL EXTENT *and* DENSITY of POPULATION (1857).

The *superficial extent* of Spain in square leagues (20 to the degree) was 16,356, equal in square kilometres to 507,036, or in *square English miles* to 195,782.

Given, therefore, the number of inhabitants at 15,464,340, we have the following

Proportion of Inhabitants to Superficial Extent.

To each square league	945·48
„ kilometre	30·499
„ English mile.....	78·988

It appears that the most densely-peopled province was *Pontevedra*, containing 2951·73 to a square league, 95·217 to a square kilometre, or 246·592 to a square English mile. And the most thinly peopled province was *Ciudad Real*, with 373·02 to a square league, or 12·033 to a square kilometre, or 31·162 to a square English mile.

If the superficial *extent* of Spain be compared with that of this country, it will be found that Spain is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as England and Wales, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as Great Britain, and about $1\frac{3}{5}$ times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. On the other hand the *population* of Spain is about one-seventh smaller than that of England and Wales, about one-fourth smaller than that of Great Britain, and about one-half smaller than that of Great Britain and Ireland.

The *density of population* in Spain, was, on the average, about one-fourth of that of England and Wales, and about one-third of that of Great Britain. The most densely peopled province in Spain was about one-sixth less peopled than the *average* population of all England, and is probably now only just about equal to the *average* for all Great Britain.

(D).—POPULATION in EACH PROVINCE (1857). *Number of Inhabitants in each Province, arranged in order of Populousness, and distinguishing the Number of each Sex.*

Order.	Province.	Males.	Females.	Total Inhabitants.
1	Barcelona	362,778	350,956	713,734
2	Valencia	305,765	300,843	606,608
3	Corunna	248,162	303,827	551,989
4	Oviedo	239,567	284,962	524,529
5	Madrid.....	251,147	224,638	475,785
6	Seville	238,469	225,017	463,486
7	Malaga	226,012	225,394	451,406
8	Granada	224,861	219,768	444,629
9	Pontevedra	181,754	247,132	428,886
10	Lugo	198,040	226,146	424,186
11	Badajoz	207,723	197,258	404,981
12	Cadiz	206,953	183,239	390,192
13	Zaragoza	195,058	189,118	384,176
14	Murcia.....	191,654	189,315	380,969
15	Alicante	185,296	193,662	378,958
16	Orense.....	178,702	193,116	371,818
17	Cordova	175,626	175,910	351,536
18	Leon	170,352	178,404	348,756
19	Jaen.....	176,183	169,696	345,879
20	Burgos.....	167,662	165,694	333,356

(D.)—*Contd.*—POPULATION in EACH PROVINCE.

Order.	Province.	Males.	Females.	Total Inhabitants.
21	Toledo	167,991	160,764	328,755
22	Tarragona	159,342	161,251	320,593
23	Almeria	154,767	160,897	315,664
24	Gerona	155,464	155,506	310,970
25	Lerida	155,368	151,626	306,994
26	Caceres	153,590	148,544	302,134
27	Navarre	150,614	146,808	297,422
28	Salamanca	133,087	130,429	263,516
29	Baleares	128,237	134,656	262,893
30	Castellon	129,606	131,313	260,919
31	Huesca	132,543	125,296	257,839
32	Zamora	124,402	124,760	249,162
33	Ciudad-Real	122,030	122,298	244,328
34	Valladolid	125,033	118,990	244,023
35	Teruel	119,245	119,383	238,628
36	Canarias	106,173	127,873	234,046
37	Cuenca	114,975	114,984	229,959
38	Santander	100,965	113,476	214,441
39	Albacete	100,650	100,468	201,118
40	Guadalajara	101,443	97,645	199,088
41	Palencia	94,062	91,908	185,970
42	Huelva	88,720	85,671	174,391
43	Logrono	86,430	87,382	173,812
44	Avila	82,746	81,293	164,039
45	Vizcaya	77,497	83,082	160,579
46	Guipuzcoa	77,060	79,433	156,493
47	Soria	72,219	75,249	147,468
48	Segovia	74,894	71,945	146,839
49	Alava	50,016	46,382	96,398
	Total	7,670,933	7,793,407	15,464,340

(E.)—*Statistics of TOWN POPULATION (1857).*

The limits of this paper will not admit of a recapitulation of the population of the *Chief Towns* of Spain. It is worthy of notice that there are only *four towns* in the whole Kingdom whose population exceeds 100,000. These are *Madrid*, with 281,170 inhabitants (142,232 males and 138,938 females); *Barcelona*, with 183,787 inhabitants (93,982 males and 89,805 females); *Seville*, with 112,529 inhabitants (56,891 males and 55,638 females); *Valencia*, with 106,435 inhabitants (52,515 males and 53,920 females).

In the year following the Census, viz.:—in 1858, a volume of a supplementary character to the census return, and called the “*Nomenclator*,” was published, giving the details for each separate, small, or great district of enumeration. A table of the groupings of population has been deduced from these details, and, without going into details for each province, it may be useful to give the results in a

concise form, so as to admit of comparison with similar returns for other countries :—

Groups of Population.

Places having from	12 to	50 inhabitants, are in No.	18,633
„	50 „	200	16,753
„	200 „	1,000	10,031
„	1,000 „	2,000	1,624
„	2,000 „	4,000	740
„	4,000 „	10,000	341
„	10,000 „	20,000	72
„	20,000 „	40,000	16
„	40,000 „	70,000	5
„	70,000 „	100,000	1
„	100,000 „	150,000	2
„	150,000 and upwards	„	2
Total.....			<u>48,220</u>

(F.)—INDIVIDUALS EXEMPT *from* PUBLIC BURDENS, 1768-9.—*Statistics of the OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE, 1768-9 to 1857.*

	No.		No.
In the royal service	89,993	In the inquisition	2,645
In the royal treasury	24,577	Nobility	722,794
In the royal orders of knight- hood	4,248	Total	<u>844,257</u>

These numbers give a proportion of about 1 in 11 of the entire population.

(G.)—PUBLIC EMPLOYES (*Empleados*) in 1787.

	No.		No.
Royal service	36,465	Collectors of convent alms } (<i>sindicos</i>)	4,127
Under military law	77,884	Dependents of knightly orders	1,844
Dependents of the inquisition....	2,705	Total	<u>123,025</u>

(H.)—PUBLIC EMPLOYES (*Empleados*) in 1797.

Royal service	27,243
Inquisition	3,078
Knightly orders	1,660
Military	149,340
Total	<u>181,321</u>

The classification of public employés in 1857, is so different, that no immediate comparison can be made with the preceding figures for earlier periods. The Statistics for 1857, are arranged, as might be expected, in great detail, and in the next section (under head of

Occupations of the People) we have a very condensed grouping of the results.

(I.)—OCCUPATIONS of the People* (1857).

Proprietors of rural properties	2,433,301
„ of urban „	1,807,899
Farmers	595,635
Graziers	840,528
Total	<u>5,677,363</u>

In the above table, it must be understood that the same individuals may be included in two, three, or in all four of the above categories.

The following were the numbers of individuals scheduled for payment of the *Industrial and Commercial Contribution* or Licensing Tax, in 1857.

Persons in industrial pursuits	148,043
„ commercial „	119,234
Professors of sciences.....	35,736
Artists and artisans	88,728
Manufacturers	67,327
Total	<u>459,068</u>

EMPLOYES (in 1857).	Number of Persons.	Total Annual Salaries.
		£
Ministerial	22,362	1,566,000
Provincial (and paid from provincial fund)	4,693	170,000
Municipal „ municipal „	62,976	841,000
Total	90,031	2,577,000

(K.)—PENSIONERS paid in the Provinces and by the Central Treasury in Madrid (1857).

No.	Class.	Annual Charge.
		£
3,485	Pensioners (rewarded)	45,000
6,822	Regular clergy, uncloistered	125,000
295	Members of foreign disembodied legions	6,000
1,239	Convenidos de Vergara	5,000
6,461	Military Monts de Piété pensioners	208,000
5,882	Civil „ „	194,000
19,939	Military and naval „ „	504,000
1,713	Superannuated (<i>Jubilados</i>) in all the ministries	199,000
3,509	„ (<i>Cesantes</i>) „ „	177,000
49,345		<u>1,463,000</u>

* Exclusive of the Basque Provinces and Navarre.

(L.)—GRANDEES of SPAIN and TITLED PERSONAGES,* according to the *Guia de Forasteros* for the year 1859.

Ranks.	First Class.	Second Class.	With Personal Grandee-ship.	With Honorary Grandee-ship.	Without Grandee-ship.	Total.
Dukes	56	5	18	—	2	81
Marquises	29	10	15	6	615	675
Counts.....	30	10	16	4	479	539
Viscounts.....	—	—	—	—	73	73
Barons.....	1	1	—	—	59	61
<i>Foreign titles.</i>						
Princes.....	1	—	—	—	1	2
Dukes	—	—	—	—	1	1
Marquises	—	—	—	—	14	14
Counts.....	1	—	—	—	6	7
Viscounts.....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Barons	—	—	—	—	2	2
	118	26	49	10	1,253	1,456†

(M.)—CONJUGAL CONDITION of the People in 1768-9.

Whole population 9,159,999

Of whom :—

Married, Males 1,724,567

„ Females 1,714,505

3,439,072

Unmarried, Males 2,809,069

„ Females 2,911,858

5,720,927

As no mention was made of Widows or Widowers in the census of 1768-9, it is presumed by the Spanish authorities that they were included amongst the unmarried (*solteros*, single).

* Legally entitled to use their respective dignities in accordance with the Royal Decree of 28th December, 1846, and the Royal Instruction of 14th February, 1847.

† The number of titled nobility in the year 1789 was 664, viz., 129 grandees, of whom some possessed several titles; and 535 marquises, counts, and viscounts.

(N.)—In 1787.

Whole population	10,268,150	
Of whom :—		
Married, Males	1,947,165	
„ Females	1,943,496	3,890,661
Unmarried, Males	2,926,229	
„ Females	2,753,224	5,679,453
Widowed, Males	235,778	
„ Females.....	462,258	698,036

(O.)—In 1797.

Whole population	10,541,221	
Of whom :—		
Married, Males	1,986,600	
„ Females	1,982,895	3,969,495
Unmarried, Males	3,003,832	
„ Females	2,926,337	5,930,169
Widowed, Males	229,867	
„ Females.....	411,690	641,557

(P.)—In 1857.

Whole population.....	15,464,340	
Of whom :—		
Married, Males	2,784,057	
„ Females	2,790,485	5,574,542
Unmarried, Males	4,521,453	
„ Females	4,307,166	8,828,619
Widowed, Males	364,901	
„ Females.....	695,702	1,060,603
		15,463,764
Unclassified, in the Canaries, &c.	576	
		15,464,340

A few interesting subjects of inquiry suggest themselves from the preceding four returns.

1. As to the *Comparative Proportion of the Sexes in Spain*.

It may be said that, in round numbers, the number of males to

females in the whole population, young and old, married, single, and widowed, was:—

In 1768-9	100	Males to	102	Females
„ 1787	100	„	101	„
„ 1797	100	„	102	„
„ 1857	100	„	102	„
And the proportion in England and Wales in the year 1851 was	100	„	104	„
And in Scotland in 1851				
	100	„	110	„

2. As to the *Comparative Proportion of Married to Unmarried in Spain.*

In 1768-9, Married Males and Females	38	to each	100	of the population
„ 1787	„	„	38	„ 100 „
„ 1797	„	„	38	„ 100 „
„ 1857	„	„	36	„ 100 „
And the proportion in Great Britain in the year 1851, was	„	„	33	„ 100 „

(Q.)—CLASSIFICATION of POPULATION according to AGE (1857).

Aged.	Total Population of Spain.	Aged.	Total Population of Spain.
Under 1 year	434,355	From 71 to 80 years	188,630
From 1 to 7 years	2,542,839	„ 81 „ 85 „	26,802
„ 8 „ 15 „	2,522,922	„ 86 „ 90 „	11,047
„ 16 „ 20 „	1,405,698	„ 91 „ 95 „	2,204
„ 21 „ 25 „	1,266,911	„ 96 „ 100 „	1,161
„ 26 „ 30 „	1,478,822	Upwards of 100 „	186
„ 31 „ 40 „	2,291,934		15,464,078
„ 41 „ 50 „	1,544,790	Unclassified as to age (in- habiting the Canary Islands)	262
„ 51 „ 60 „	1,120,336		
„ 61 „ 70 „	625,441		15,464,340

The Census taken in 1857, has been the means of showing the distribution of Ages in each of the forty-nine provinces of Spain. It would, obviously, be incompatible with the limits of the present review to insert these figures in *extenso*. We restrict ourselves to observing that the number of inhabitants aged above 100 years, is greatest in the province of Cadiz, where there were 20; next in the province of Murcia, 19; whilst in Malaga there were 16, and in Almeria 14. The next greatest number of centenarians was in the province of Seville, 9; and in the remaining forty-four provinces the number varied from 7 to none at all.

(R.)—PROPORTIONATE AGES of the POPULATION of Spain (1857).

The Spanish returns do not contain any estimate of these proportions from the figures. In fact it should be understood that they include scarcely any digests of the figures in the shape of per centages. It has been considered desirable in carrying out the purposes of the present paper, to calculate the annexed table from the data in the preceding section.

Ages, 1857.—Proportions to every 100,000 of Population (Spain).

	Persons.		Persons.
Aged under 1 year there were....	2,810	Aged from 61 to 70 years	 4,044
Aged from 1 to 7 yrs. ,,	 16,440	,, 71 ,, 80 ,,	 1,220
,, 8 ,, 15 ,,	 16,320	,, 81 ,, 85 ,,	 173
,, 16 ,, 20 ,,	 9,090	,, 86 ,, 90 ,,	 71
,, 21 ,, 25 ,,	 8,190	,, 91 ,, 95 ,,	 14
,, 26 ,, 30 ,,	 9,560	,, 96 ,, 100 ,,	 7
,, 31 ,, 40 ,,	 14,820	Aged upwards of 100 ,,	 1
,, 41 ,, 50 ,,	 10,000		
,, 51 ,, 60 ,,	 7,240	Total.....	<u>100,000</u>

This table affords a ready means of comparing the ages of the Spanish population with those of the British population. The following is the comparison, and it shows that the distribution of the ages of the population approaches with considerable nearness in the two countries. There are, in proportion, more young people under the age of 20, in Great Britain than in Spain, viz.:—45·118 per cent., as compared with 44·660 per cent.; and similarly there are more people in advanced life, that is aged 60 and upwards, in Great Britain, than in Spain, viz.:—7·291 per cent. as compared with 5·530 per cent. The balance is made up by the proportion of persons between the ages of 20 and 60, that is in mature and middle age, being larger in Spain than in Great Britain, as 49·810 per cent. is to 47·591 per cent.

Ages.	Spanish Population, 1857.	Population of Great Britain, 1851.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 20 years	44·660	45·118
Between 20 and 40 years	32·570	30·946
,, 40 ,, 60 ,, ...	17·240	16·645
,, 60 ,, 80 ,, ...	5·264	6·678
80 years and upwards.....	·266	·613
	100·000	100·000

There is still a radical defect in Spanish population statistics, namely, the *entire absence of any publication of the births, deaths,*

and marriages, to say nothing of sanitary statistics. The sooner the records are removed from the care of the priests to that of the civil power, the better will it be for statistical science in Spain.

III.—Territorial and Agricultural Statistics,* 1857-8.

(A).—PROPORTION of CULTIVATED to Uncultivated LAND.

Superficial extent of Land in <i>Fanegas</i>	75,991,623
„ „ under cultivation.....	41,217,138

The percentage of Land under cultivation, averages 54·2 per cent. for the whole of Spain; the *minimum* being 10 per cent. in the province of Santander; the *maximum*, 99 per cent. in the province of Palencia.

(1.) <i>Fanegas</i> of Land under irrigation*	1,786,025
(2.) „ dry arable†	39,431,113
	41,217,138

Irrigated land (1), how cultivated:—

Land under tillage (<i>tierras de labor</i>)	1,370,090
As Vineyards.....	67,347
As Olive grounds	74,618
As Pasture lands	273,970
Total <i>Fanegas</i> as above *)	1,786,025

Dry land (2), how cultivated in 1858:—

Land under tillage (<i>tierras de labor</i>)	18,880,540
As Vineyards.....	2,070,640
As Olive grounds	1,256 886
As Pasture lands	10,367,505
Woods and copse	6,810,591
Gardens and quarries	44,951
Total <i>Fanegas</i> (as above †)	39,431,113

The measure here used is the *fanega de marco real* of 9,216 square varas. There exists some difficulty in ascertaining which square vara is here meant. Assuming it, however, to mean the Castilian square vara, one of which is equal to 7·7388 English square

* The statistical data respecting lands in cultivation (as well as those having reference to some other details of the distribution of territory and of the occupations of the people), proceed from the *Direccion General de Contribuciones* of the Ministry of Finance. It appears that the system of taxation, excepting as regards mining property, does not extend to the Basque Provinces nor to Navarre. The figures for these parts of the country are, therefore, not included in the returns above given, nor in certain others hereafter quoted and in which this is also duly noted.

feet, the *fanega de marco* real would equal 71320·8 English square feet, or 1·6373 English acre. If this estimate be correct, the land under cultivation in Spain would appear to have been 67,484,820 English acres, in 1857 an extent larger by upwards of one-fifth than the whole superficial area of Great Britain, and about equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the acreage of Ireland.

It is much to be regretted that no agricultural statistics for Great Britain exist. There is some hope that the government may yet be induced, on the occasion of the approaching decennial census of 1861, to take measures for their collection.

To enable, however, some comparison to be made between the relative proportions of cultivation and uncultivation, the following Table, constructed from the data in this section as regards Spain in 1857, and from the recent returns of Agricultural Statistics for *Ireland* in 1858, may be found of some utility.

Classes of Lands.	SPAIN in 1857.	IRELAND in 1858.
	Proportions to Whole Area.	Proportions to Whole Area.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Uncultivated land	45·8	23·3
Land under tillage	26·6	29·2
Grass lands	14·0	46·0
Woods, copse, gardens, &c.	9·0	1·5
Vineyards	2·8	—
Olive grounds	1·8	—
	100·0	100·0

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE IN SPAIN.—The total superficies of ground cultivated as vineyards was (in 1857), 2,137,987 fanegas, equal at 1·6373 acres per fanega, to 3,500,524 acres. The corresponding acreage under vine cultivation in *France* was, in the same year, 5,387,230. The statistical returns for *France* state the produce, those for *Spain* unfortunately do not. The value of wine exported from *Spain* in 1857, was about 4,600,000*l.*;* that of wine exported from *France* in the same year, about 6,000,000*l.* These Custom House returns do not however reveal the whole facts. The ravages of the *oidium* or vine-disease were so disastrous in *France* during the last few years, that the French government ceased to levy import duties on Spanish wines. The result was that the importation of wine from *Spain* into *France*, increased as follows, according to the Spanish official returns, and which Mr. Savile

* See *Commercial Statistics* xiii (D), post.

Lumley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Madrid, believes understate the real amount exported:—

Wine Exported from Spain to France.

	Years.	Pipes.	Value.
	1850	No. 1,506	£7,006
	51	1,196	14,082
	52	1,272	5,198
	53	7,036	55,272
	1854	3,681	50,403
	55	18,335	407,181
	56	42,491	301,651
	57	100,392	663,661

This vastly increased importation of Spanish Wine into France, doubled and even trebled the prices in several of the Spanish provinces, and enriched the wine growers to an extraordinary extent. The particular point, however, to which it is desired to draw attention, *à propos* of the preceding statistics, is, that the exportation of Spanish wine in 1857, was really equal in value to the exportation of French wine in the same year; for—to quote the words of Mr. Lumley, in his able report of February, 1859, in reply to the Circular Despatch of the Earl of Malmesbury, dated July 22, 1858,*—

“The wine trade of France seems to have been as much indebted to Spain for its existence, during the last five or six years, as that of Portugal on the Douro has been; and although at Bordeaux, as at Xerez, the large stocks of old wine may be still unexhausted, though greatly diminished, there is little doubt that a large quantity of the new wine, which for the last five years has been manufactured in the south of France, and which has been exported to all parts of the world as wine of the first vintages of France, was little else than Spanish wine mixed and flavoured with other substances.”

A member of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies who reported to Mr. Lumley on the Navarre district, says:—

“Should the Frontier” (the Pyrennees) “be again closed, or any import duties be levied in France on our wines, the latter of which is to be feared, from the circumstance of the disease being on its decline in that country, with a prospect of its complete extinction, we shall be absolutely drowned in wine, as has been the case more than once, and with still greater reason at present, in consequence of the extensive plantations of new vines which have been lately made, rather injudiciously in my opinion, as if it could be expected that the circumstances from which we have derived such large profits were to last for ever.”

If a reduction of the duties on the importation of wines into England, be sanctioned by Parliament, there can scarcely be room

* Reports by Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, &c., on the effect of the Vine Disease, &c. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1859.

for doubt that a largely increased consumption of Spanish wine will rapidly take place in this country, particularly if care be exercised in making the cheaper kinds of wine so that they may be kept better than hitherto.*

Mr. Lumley, in the course of his very interesting remarks, observes:—

“Large as is the extent of country in Aragon and Navarre cultivated with vineyards, it is small in comparison with what it might be if the demand for the wines of these provinces should continue, and what it certainly will be when the railroads now in course of construction are completed to the French frontier, as well as to Bilbao and Barcelona, which lines will be of equal benefit to the vineyards of Old and New Castile, many of which, like those of Aragon, have been as little known to the rest of Spain as they are to the rest of Europe.”

It has already been pointed out, in the Table showing the distribution of cultivation and uncultivation, that the vineyards of Spain constituted, in 1857, less than 3 per cent. of the aggregate area. It remains to be ascertained how much this has been increased by the stimulated increased culture of the last three years. Even if the cultivation of the vine in Spain were to be increased one-half within the next few years, it would more than cover the growing power of domestic consumption of wine, which advancing prosperity in that country would call into being, and would leave a large surplus to meet the demands for exportation arising out of the adoption of free trade tariffs by other countries. Spain is very unlikely to adhere, under the circumstances of the moment, to such overburdening protective duties as hitherto—at least, if she have the wisdom to understand her own interests, she will soon relax them. She is rapidly releasing herself from the swathes and bands which dwarfed and crippled her growth. One of the chief difficulties which she has already got over, is the reduction to a common system of administration of the different systems of the various old provinces which clashed with each other—another is, the earnest of a desire for better faith in financial engagements.—But the greatest bars to her material progress, namely, the insufficiency of internal communication, and the want of industrial enterprise, or of the means of carrying out improvements in the non-maritime provinces—have not yet been entirely overcome. All this, however, is in course of change, her people are getting better informed, her industry is reviving, her network of railways and of telegraphs is advancing,† and with the blessing of Providence which attends the rightly directed efforts and energies of nations as it does those of individuals, Spain has about

* Whilst these pages were in the press, the reduction alluded to *has* been sanctioned.

† See Statistics of Public Works and means of communication, (ix) post.

as fair and promising a field for the future, as any of the most favoured countries of the world.

(B.)—*Spain—Live Stock and Cattle** (1858).

Sheep	13,794,959	Asses	491,690
Goats	2,733,966	Mules	415,978
Cattle	1,380,861	Horses.....	268,248
Swine	1,018,383	Total number of head	<u>20,104,085</u>

The number of head of live stock and cattle in Ireland in the year 1858, will afford a very convenient standard of comparison with the preceding figures. It appears that the numbers for Ireland are, sheep, 3,494,993; goats, 228,351; cattle, 3,667,304; swine, 1,409,883; asses, 163,323; horses and mules, 630,611. Total number of head 9,594,465.

From these data, the following Table is constructed :—

Description.	SPAIN in 1858.	IRELAND in 1858.
	Per Cent. of Total.	Per Cent. of Total.
Sheep	68·6	36·4
Goats	13·6	2·4
Cattle	6·9	38·2
Swine	5·1	14·7
Asses	2·4	1·7
Horses and Mules	3·4	6·6
	100·0	100·0

The Irish returns give the number of poultry, which the Spanish returns omit. The Spanish state the number of bee-hives, an item not included in the Irish schedules.

(C.)—*Territorial Statistics* (1858).†

Dwelling-houses and buildings subject to payment of the territorial contribution, or exempt therefrom :—

Dwelling-houses, urban	2,139,878
„ rural	430,237
Houses for industrial purposes	50,376
Houses exempted from the territorial tax :—	
(1.) Temporarily	1,916
(2.) In perpetuity	37,974
Total edifices	<u>2,660,381</u>

* Exclusive of those in the Basque provinces and Navarre.

† Exclusive of the Basque Provinces and Navarre.

IV.—*Ecclesiastical Statistics, 1768-1857.*(A.)—*Ecclesiastical Statistics (1768-9).*

Convents for Monks	2,004
„ Nuns	1,029
Total	<u>3,033</u>
Monks	55,453
Nuns.....	26,665
Curates	15,639
Beneficed clergy	50,048
Total ecclesiastics.....	<u>147,805</u>
Church servants	25,251
Lay brethren	26,294
Collectors of convent alms	10,638
Total laymen	<u>62,183</u>
Total secular and regular clergy	<u>209,988</u>

These numbers show that, including monks and nuns, the proportion of persons actively employed in ecclesiastical functions was about 1 in 43 of the whole estimated population in 1768-69.

(B.)—*Ecclesiastical Statistics (1787).*

Ecclesiastics	70,331
Dependents of the Church.....	16,495
Total, secular clergy	<u>86,826</u>
Monks.....	37,363
Novices, laymen, lay-brethren, and dependents	24,606
Nuns	23,554
Novices, senoras, children, and dependents.....	8,946
Total, regular clergy	<u>94,469</u>
Total, secular and regular	<u>181,295</u>

These numbers show a proportion of about 1 in 56 of the whole population as estimated for the year 1787.

This proportion corresponds very closely with that which existed as regards the clergy of France immediately before the Revolution.

(C).—*Ecclesiastical Statistics* (1834).

Convents existing in Spain in the year 1834 of the following Orders:—

Agonizants	6	Congregation of Fathers of } the Mission	8
Augustinians	269	Dominicans (Order of Preachers)	351
Basilians	17	Escolapians (poor clergy of } pious instruction)	24
Benedictines.....	91	Franciscans	1,175
Bernardians (Cisterians)	130	Hieronymites	67
Brigidians.....	5		
Canons, regular	95	Hospitallers.....	58
Carmelites	297	Mercenaries	138
Carthusians	16	Minims of Our Lady of Victory	91
Clerks-missionary, secular	9	Servants of Mary.....	12
Clerks-regular, Minorites	15	Theatines	5
Company of Jesus	10	Trinitarians	113
Company of Mary	5		
Congregation of Priests of the } Oratory	20	Total	<u>3,027</u>

Of the 3,027 convents 321 were monastic communities, viz. :—Basilians, Benedictines, Bernardians, Carthusians, and Hieronymites; the remaining 2,706 were of mendicant orders.

(D).—*Ecclesiastical Statistics* (1837-54-58).

Comparative statement of individuals uncloistered (*exclaustrados*), and of the amount of their pensions in the years 1837-54-58.

Individuals remaining uncloistered in the years	{ 1837	23,935
	{ 1854	8,341
	{ 1858	6,822
Pensions in	{ 1837	£379,000
	{ 1854	152,000
	{ 1858	125,000

The Monks were removed from the monasteries in the year 1836, when it was resolved that the property of the monasteries should be sold and applied to national uses, by way of redemption of debt. Down to the year 1856, about 19,706,000*l.* worth of monastic property was thus disposed of. The Spanish government granted a so-called compensation in the shape of small pensions. The average allowance does not exceed from about 16*l.* to 18*l.* a year, per head. It is said that even these trifling stipends were not paid with regularity during the political troubles which so long prevailed in Spain. It is, however, observable (as indicated in the statistics given in the table which precedes the above) that no less than nearly 90 per cent. of all the houses of the religious Orders, belonged to mendicant

Orders. A very large proportion of these had doubtless made a vow of poverty, so that the pressure of contracted means may not have been so much felt as might at first be supposed.

(E).—*Ecclesiastical Statistics* (1858.)

Dioceses	61
Congregations	18,325
Parishes	19,297

CATHEDRAL CLERGY.

Prelates	52
Dignitaries	284
Canons	778
Beneficed clergy	937
Chaplains (<i>capellanes sirvientes</i>)	150
	2,201

COLLEGIATE CLERGY.

Abbots and canons	218
Beneficed clergy	242
	460

PAROCHIAL CLERGY.

Parochial priests (<i>curas</i>)	19,288
„ curates (<i>clerigos adscriptos</i>)....	15,010
	34,298

REGULAR CLERGY.

Uncloistered (not attached to cathedrals, colleges, nor parishes)	6,702
Total.....	43,661

The legal status of the monks was restored by the Concordat of 1851, and the following shows the most recent returns of their communities according to the *Guía Ecclesiastica, ano de* 1858.

Monasteries	864
Monks in 1854	11,601
„ 1857	12,593
Monks the convents may contain, according to } Concordat	21,648
Chaplains, sacristans, organists, and choristers	1,960

In order to arrive at an approximate view of the number of regular and secular Clergy in 1857-8, we must add the number of monks above-mentioned, viz.: 12,593—to the clergy of all kinds enumerated before under (E), viz.: 43,661—and the aggregate, or 56,254 is in the proportion of 1 to 275 of the whole population.

Recapitulating the proportions given for previous periods it will be found that the diminution, admitted to be a national blessing by all truly patriotic Spanish writers, has been successively from 1 in

43 of the population in 1768-9, down to 1 in 56 of the population in 1787, and finally to 1 in 275 of the population in 1857.

(F.)—*Ecclesiastical Statistics (1857.)*

BULLS and LICENSES expended and INDULGENCES granted in the year 1857, with a statement of the sums paid :—

Bulls for the living	4,059,055
„ for the dead.....	277,422
„ (compositions).....	10,837
„ <i>de ilustres</i>	2,483
Total Bulls	<u>4,349,797</u>
Licenses (<i>lacticinios</i>) of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, } and 4th classes	28,311
	<u>4,378,108</u>
Price paid for the Bulls and Licenses.....	£132,000
„ Indulgences.....	30,000
Total sum paid.....	<u>162,000</u>

V.—*Statistics of Public Instruction.*

The COLLEGES in Spain and their scholars were :—

(A.)—*In 1787.*

170	for Boys, with	6,430	scholars
43	„ Girls, „	1,298	„
213	 Total	<u>7,728</u>	

(B.)—*In 1797.*

99	for Boys, with	4,505	scholars
50	„ Girls, „	2,745	„
149	 Total	<u>7,250</u>	

(C.)—*SCHOOLS in 1797.*

8,704	for Boys with	304,613	scholars
2,303	„ Girls, „	88,513	„
11,007	 Total	<u>393,126</u>	

(D.)—*HOUSES of STUDY (Casas de Estudios) in 1797.*

Number of Houses.....	357
„ Masters	1,485
„ Scholars	28,226

(E.)—SCHOOLS of FIRST INSTRUCTION in 1855.

20,753	Schools, for	{	684,657	Boys
			320,317	Girls
Total Scholars			<u>1,004,974</u>	

Of these schools 16,709 were public, 3,624 private, and 420 under the care of religious congregations and communities. Taking the whole population of Spain, the average proportion of schools to inhabitants was 1 in 745, and the average proportion of scholars to inhabitants 1 in 15. The minimum proportion of schools was in the province of Murcia, 1 in 1,933 inhabitants; and the maximum in the province of Soria, 1 in 257 inhabitants. The minimum proportion of scholars was in the Canaries, 1 in 46 of the inhabitants: and the maximum in the provinces of Soria and Navarre, 1 in 8 inhabitants.

The *expenses* of the 16,709 Public Schools amounted to 262,000*l.* for the personal, and 61,000*l.* for the material, charges. Total charges in the year, 323,000*l.* The amount actually raised in the year 1855, was 351,000*l.*, viz.:—275,000*l.* by the municipalities, 22,000*l.* from foundations, and 54,000*l.* from the scholars.

(F.)—NORMAL SCHOOLS in 1855.

The number of *matriculated scholars* in the Central Normal School at Madrid, was 186; of those in 12 inferior normal schools in Barcelona, Burgos, and other towns, 779; and of those in 21 elementary normal schools in Alicante and other towns, 520. Total 1,485 scholars.

(G.)—SCHOOLS of SECONDARY INSTRUCTION in 1858.

Institutions	53
Professors	585
Scholars at the Institutions	10,525
Private Colleges.....	42
Scholars at the Colleges	3,414
Matriculated, under private instruction	3,241
Total Scholars, at the Institutions, Colleges, and Private	17,180

(H.)—ECCLESIASTICAL and COUNCIL SEMINARIES in 1857-8.

Number of Students, Boarders	4,597
„ „ Non-boarders	12,524
Total, ordinary Students	<u>17,121</u>
Gratis Students (entirely so)	670
„ (partly)	236
	<u>906</u>

(I.)—UNIVERSITIES in 1858.

Faculty.	Schools in undermentioned Universities.	Pro- fessors.	Students.
Sciences.....	{ 10—Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Se- ville, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragossa }	46	127
Philosophy and Literature (<i>letras</i>)	{ 10—as above	51	191
Law	10—as above	80	3,742
Theology	{ 6—Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, San- tiago, Seville, Zaragossa..... }	14	326
Medicine	{ 7—Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, San- tiago, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid . }	73	1,155
Pharmacy	{ 4—Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, San- tiago	11	563
		275	6,104

(J.)—SCHOOLS of PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION in 1858.

	Number of Schools.	Professors.	Scholars.
Commerce	9	27	553
Navigation	14	40	586
Farm Superintendence and Land Surveying	5	20	402
Veterinary	4	15	1,078
	32	102	2,619

(K.)—SCHOOLS of SUPERIOR (*Technical*) INSTRUCTION in 1858.

		Professors.	Scholars.
1	{ Special school of engineers for roads, canals, } and harbours	10	115
1	School of mines.....	8	34
1	School of woods	4	12
1	Superior school of architecture	7	23
6	Industrial schools	54	1,806
1	School of diplomacy	6	43
9	Notarial schools	10	471
7	Schools of painting	20	2,271
6	„ sculpture.....	7	114
3	„ engraving	3	14
1	School of music and declamation.....	37	531
37		166	5,434

VI.—*Statistics of Beneficent and Provident Institutions.*

(A.)—BENEFICENT INSTITUTIONS in 1787 and 1797.

	In 1787.	In 1797.
Hospitals	773	2,331
Hospices	88	106
Foundling-houses	51	67
Total	912	2,504

(B.)—BENEFICENT INSTITUTIONS in 1858.*

	Number of Establishments.	Number of Persons Received in the Establishments.
General	7	677
Provincial	215	46,010
Municipal	1,101	126,754
Private	262	—
Domiciliary Charities	182	—
	1,767	173,441
Hospitals	911	—
Hospices	119	—
Houses of maternity	112	—
Lying-in-houses	46	—
Relieving houses and asylums } for beggars and poor..... }	583†	—
	1,771	—

A list is given of nearly 100 baths and mineral waters, which are ranged under the head of *beneficencia*. The data of the numbers resorting to each establishment are wanting, they are, however, published for 35 of them, making a total of 31,189 individuals.

(C.)—*Statistics of SAVINGS' BANKS in Spain, 31st December, 1858.*

The only provinces in Spain in which there were Savings' Banks in existence at the close of the year 1858, were Alava, Barcelona, Burgos, Cadiz, Granada, Madrid, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid. In addition to these nine provinces, it is observed that at the above date there was one Savings' Bank in liquidation in the province of Murcia at Carthagená, that another combined with a Mont de Piété ceased to

* Classified according to the Law of 20th June, 1849.

† There existed in 1858 no less than 3,003 *positos* or granaries for the relief of the poor, these are classified as 999 *pios*, and 2,004 *nacionales*.

exist at Corunna in 1854, and that at Zaragossa there was a bank combining also the functions of a Savings' Bank (*Caja de ahorros*).

The statistics of sums deposited, or other financial particulars, are not given, but we have the following analysis of the positions in life of the depositors.

Minors of both sexes	4,309
Females.....	7,462
Domestics.....	3,611
Artisans and day labourers	5,773
Employés (clerks, &c.)	765
Military	530
Others, of various classes	1,875
Total.....	24,325

VII.—*Criminal Statistics, 1858.*

(A.)—*Number of Persons APPREHENDED (Arrests by the Civil Power excepted).*

For offences against the person	1,341
„ do. property	1,580
„ other offences.....	1,285
„ defaults (<i>por faltas</i>)	1,794
Total.....	6,000

(B.)—*ARRESTS by the CIVIL GUARD (1846 to 1858).*

	Year 1858.	Thirteen Years, 1846-58.
Delinquents.....	8,631	81,230
Thieves	4,609	41,569
Fugitive Criminals	1,175	11,607
Deserters.....	550	10,316
Arrested on accusation (<i>detenidos</i>)	13,035	213,852
Total	28,000	358,574

(C.)—*Number of PRISONS and Persons Employed therein (1858).*

Prisons.....	479
Persons employed	611
Salaries of do.	£14,500

(D.)—*OFFENCES against PUBLIC JUSTICE (1857).*

Special offences :—

Frauds	702
Smuggling	2,208

Offences by private individuals :—

Sedition	3
Other offences	271

Offences by public employés.....	194
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Total	3,378
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(E).—*Number and Circumstances of the PERSONS TRIED (1857).*

Number of criminals	7,375
Age :—	
Under 18 years	224
Above 18 years	6,134
Age not stated	1,017
	7,375
Married or single :—	
Single	1,696
Married	4,184
Widowed	489
Not stated	1,006
	7,375
Instruction :—	
Could read and write.....	3,388
Could not read or write.....	2,769
Not stated	1,218
	7,375
Former convictions :—	
Re-convicted	630
Convicted for first time.....	4,951
Unknown	1,794
	7,375

(F).—PRISONERS EXISTING on the 1st January, 1857-58.

	1st Jan., 1857.	1st Jan., 1858.
<i>1. Sentenced under the old criminal legislation.</i>		
To correctional imprisonment	55	69
To prisons in the Peninsula	676	654
,, Africa	2,181	2,178
<i>2. Sentenced under the penal code now in vigour.</i>		
To chains, perpetual	986	827
,, temporary	2,072	2,099
To solitary confinement, perpetual	4	1
,, temporary	1,536	1,472
To Bridewell (<i>Presidio</i>), greater	2,132	2,182
,, less	2,430	2,680
,, correctional	3,059	3,862
To prison, greater	593	442
,, less	646	624
,, correctional	1,214	1,157
Total, under the old and new legislation	17,586	18,247

(G.)—OFFENCES of PRISONERS *Existing 1st January, 1857-58.*

	1st Jan., 1857.	1st Jan., 1858.
Falsification of seals and documents	476	530
Offences against public order	773	860
Public employés, offences against duties	212	219
Offences against property	10,263	11,168
,, liberty and security	138	127
,, the person	4,238	3,822
,, decency	221	217
,, honour	109	126
,, the civil regulations	16	16
Vagrancy and mendicity	238	219
Tricks and disputes (<i>juegos y rifas</i>)	10	11
For rash imprudence	38	37
Military offences	749	766
	17,481	18,118

(H.)—HOUSE of CORRECTION—PRISONERS *Existing on the 1st January, 1857-58.*

	1st Jan., 1857.	1st Jan., 1858.
1. <i>Sentenced under the old criminal legislation.</i>		
To correctional imprisonment	2	2
To prisons in the Peninsula	12	10
,, Africa	14	17
2. <i>Sentenced under the penal code now in vigour.</i>		
To chains, perpetual	35	37
,, temporary	86	90
To solitary confinement, perpetual	1	1
,, temporary	41	38
To Bridewell (<i>Presidio</i>), greater	150	151
,, less	452	484
,, correctional	791	809
To prison, greater	27	34
,, less	52	59
,, correctional	83	107
Total under the old and new legislation	1,746	1,839

(I).—*Offences of House of Correction Prisoners Existing on the
1st January, 1857-58.*

	1st Jan., 1857.	1st Jan., 1858.
Falsification of seals and documents	64	82
Offences against public order.....	27	36
Public employes, offences against duties	6	8
Offences against property	1,387	1,473
" liberty and security.....	10	9
" the person	182	185
" decency	33	21
" honour.....	10	9
" the civil regulations	10	8
Vagrancy and mendicity.....	11	6
Tricks and disputes (<i>juegos y rifas</i>)	—	—
Rash imprudence	5	3
Military offences.....	1	1
	<u>1,746</u>	<u>1,841</u>

VIII.—*Financial Statistics, 1858.*(A).—BUDGETS (*Presupuestos*) of the ORDINARY EXPENDITURE of the STATE
for the Year 1859.

1. General obligations of the State :—	£
Royal civil list (<i>casa real</i>)	523,500
Senate	9,500
Congress of the deputies	13,200
Public debt	3,381,000
Expenses of justice	131,000
Pensions (<i>Haberes de Clases pasivas</i>)	1,458,000
	<u>5,516,200</u>
2. Presidency of the Council of Ministers :—	
Presidency	1,700
Central statistical commission	5,800
Provincial statistical commissions	14,000
Topographical cadastral commission	2,200
Extraordinary charges for statistics.....	13,000
	<u>36,700</u>
3. Ministry of State	<u>143,300</u>
4. Ministry of Religion and Justice :—	
Religion and secular clergy	1,575,000
Other ecclesiastical obligations.....	176,500
Expenses of the administration of justice, &c.....	272,600
	<u>2,024,100</u>

4. Ministry of War	3,310,200
5. Ministry of Marine	946,100
6. Ministry of the Home Department (<i>de la Gobernacion</i>)....	879,300
7. Ministry of Commerce, Education, &c. (<i>Ministerio de Fomento</i>)	801,700
8. Ministry of Finance (<i>de Hacienda</i>).....	4,208,900
General total of the eight Budgets for 1859	<u>£17,867,000</u>

The comparative *ordinary* expenditure under the same eight budgets for the preceding year (1858), amounted to 18,382,000*l*.

(B).—BUDGETS (*Presupuestos*) of the ORDINARY RECEIPTS of the State for the Year 1859.

1. Direct Contributions	£5,134,000	
2. Indirect taxation	4,106,000	
3. Stamps and Government monopolies :—		
Stamps	£756,100	
Tobacco	2,941,000	
Salt	1,190,000	
Gunpowder	205,000	
Lotteries	1,250,000	
Post Office.....	51,900	
Telegraphs.....	42,000	
Other Government institutions	120,000	
		6,556,000
4. Property and rights of the State :—		
Mines.....	227,800	
Lands and rents of the clergy	481,500	
Crown lands and other State property.....	120,200	
		899,000
5. Surplus revenues from Colonies :—		
Havannah	780,000	
Porto Rico.....	20,000	
Philippines	452,000	
		<u>1,252,000*</u>
Total estimated ordinary receipts		<u>£17,947,000</u>

* This feature of surplus revenue from Spanish Colonies, is in great contrast with the cost of the several colonies of the British Empire at the expense of the British Exchequer, which amounted to 4,877,957*l*. in 1856, and to 4,115,757*l*. in 1857. Reference is here made to this point as one of interest, but at the same time there is no reason to doubt that the collateral advantages to the mother country is even proportionately greater in the case of England than of Spain, the colonies of which rest upon the weak foundation of slave labour.

The comparative ordinary receipts for the preceding year (1858), amounted to 17,752,000*l*.

(C).—BUDGET of EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS for 1859.

	£
Produce of sale of national property	1,286,000
Fund arising from substitution in military service ..	300,000
Liquidation of Treasury bills by sale of property of the } State and of civil corporations	1,067,000
Total.....	<u>£2,653,000</u>

These Extraordinary Receipts are devoted to meet the supplementary budgets of the year 1859 (*not* including the war now being carried on by Spain in Morocco), and are voted to the several ministries after the French fashion. The details are given in the accounts, but are too long for insertion. The aggregate *additional expenditure* thus voted, exactly balances the total extraordinary sources of income as above, viz., 2,653,000*l*.

(D).—PROVINCIAL BUDGETS of EXPENDITURE for 1858.

	£
Provincial Administration	215,900
Public Instruction	101,100
Charity (<i>Beneficencia</i>).....	596,100
Public Works	516,500
Public correction (Prisons, &c.)	23,200
Pawn Establishments (<i>Montes</i>)	19,400
Other expenses.....	90,700
Voluntary expenses	79,600
Unforeseen charges (<i>imprevistos</i>)	52,300
Total	<u>1,694,800</u>

(E).—PROVINCIAL BUDGETS of RECEIPTS, 1858.

	£
Income from provincial lands and rents	46,800
Tolls, turnpikes, &c.	33,700
Authorized taxes	84,000
Special Income from Public Instruction	22,000
„ charitable sources	237,000
Balance in hand from previous year	64,000
Balances due and in recovery from previous year	358,000
Total	<u>845,500</u>

On comparison with the preceding account of expenditure (D), it will be seen that there was a deficit of about 850,000. It appears that special means were resorted to, to cover this deficit to the extent of about 700,000*l*. These were by additional charges (*re-*

cargos), viz.:—191,000*l.* on the territorial contribution, 65,000*l.* on the industrial contribution, 436,000*l.* on articles of consumption, and 8,000*l.* by taxes allotted for the purpose.

(F.)—MUNICIPAL BUDGETS of *Expenditure* for 1857.*

	£
Corporations (<i>Ayuntamientos</i>)	611,300
Police Guard (<i>Policia de seguridad</i>)	56,700
Urban Police	235,400
Public instruction	332,800
Charity	152,700
Public Works	215,200
Public correction:—	
Salaries	18,000
Maintenance of poor prisoners	96,300
Journeying and help to do.	7,000
	121,300
Pawn establishments	51,200
Charges (<i>cargas</i>)	385,300
Expenses (voluntary for new buildings).....	114,700
„ (unforeseen „).....	107,000
Total	<u>2,383,600</u>

(G.)—MUNICIPAL BUDGETS of *Ordinary Receipts* for 1857.

	£
Rents from properties	323,900
Taxes on articles of consumption, &c.....	458,500
Charity	82,000
Public Instruction	16,000
Extraordinary receipts.....	226,000
Total Receipts	<u>1,106,400</u>

Comparing this total with the previous expenditure account (F), there appears a deficit of 1,277,200*l.* Funds were raised in the year towards liquidating this balance, to the extent of 1,141,000*l.*, viz.:—credits 86,900*l.*, taxes on articles of consumption 605,100*l.*, taxes upon other articles 96,800*l.*, assessments (*repartimientos*) upon the basis of immoveable property 293,100*l.*, and upon the basis of the industrial subsidy 59,100*l.*

* The Statistics for 1858 are not published, and the results comprised in this aggregate return, are in 4 out of the 49 provinces for 1849 and 1846. The remaining 45 are all for 1857.

1851. These claims amounted at 31st December, 1858, to a total of about 16,670,500*l*.*

The alterations in the debt of Spain through conversions, changes of an arbitrary or expedient character, redemptions, &c., have affected no less a sum than 215,615,000*l*. in the 23 years, 1836-1858.

(4). *The UNFUNDED (Floating) DEBT of Spain—*

Amounted, on 31st December, 1858, to the sum of..... £5,745,000

(K.)—BANKING STATISTICS of Spain (1858).

Name of Bank.	Capital.		Shares.			Notes, On 31st July, 1858.	
	Nominal.	Effective.	Number.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Issued.	In Circulation.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bank of Spain.	—	1,200,000	60,000	20	20	2,662,800	2,310,300
„ Barcelona	400,000	200,000	20,000	20	10	430,600	398,100
„ Cadiz	500,000	150,000	50,000	10	3	449,500	372,600
„ Malaga	200,000	100,000	5,000	20	20	205,500	164,000
„ Seville	180,000	60,000	3,000	20	20	180,000	173,800
„ Valladolid	—	60,000	3,000	20	20	94,000	40,100
„ Taragossa	—	60,000	3,000	20	20	60,000	48,100
„ Santander	—	50,000	2,500	20	20	94,900	83,900
„ Bilbao	—	80,000	4,000	20	20	90,000	70,300
„ Corrunna	—	40,000	2,000	20	20	20,000	17,100
	1,280,000	2,000,000	152,500	—	—	4,287,600	3,678,300

(L.)—SOCIETIES of CREDIT (1858).

The total number of these institutions is seven, of which three are established at Madrid, viz.;—the *Sociedad general de Crédito moviliario Espanol* (Pereire, &c.)—the *Compania general de Crédito en Espana* (Prost and Co.)—and the *Sociedad Espanola Mercantil é Industrial* (Sevillano, &c.) Three are established at Barcelona, viz.:—the *Sociedad Catalana general de Crédito*—the *Crédito moviliario Barcelonés*—and the *Union Comercial*. One has its seat at Valencia, the *Sociedad de Crédito Valenciano*.

The collective *nominal capital* of the seven societies, is 14,230,000*l*.—their *effective capital* 3,476,500*l*. The number of shares 379,000.

The first-mentioned of these societies, the General Society of Spanish Credit Mobilier, declared a dividend payable last month (January, 1860), of 22 per cent. upon the capital paid up of 684,000*l*., without entrenching upon its accumulated reserve fund which it sets down at upwards of 145,000*l*. The report of the society for Novem-

* In the case recently submitted by the Committee of Spanish Certificate holders to Dr. Phillimore, it is stated that, in August, 1851, the arrears unpaid were 16,227,075*l*.

ber, 1859, speaks of the opening of the Northern Railway in Castille, with a length of more than 300 kilomètres (the opening of which was to take place in successive fractions in the first month of the present year), and which would procure the means of disposing of the products of the society's coal mines, situated in the same region, and would enable them from that moment to supply the market of Madrid, of which the English coals (it is stated) keep the monopoly at very high prices, and that such monopoly will be inattackable as long as the means of conveyance are not ameliorated.

(M.)—DISCOUNT SOCIETIES (1859).

The societies of this kind, which, besides discount operations grant loans under certain conditions, are three in number, viz.:—the *Valenciana de Fomento*, at Valencia; the *Caja Barcelonesa de giros, descuentos, prestamos y cuentas corrientes*, at Barcelona, and the *Caja Catalana industrial y mercantil*, also at Barcelona. The total nominal capital of the three societies, is 950,000*l.* divided into 32,000 shares.

(N.)—INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES (1859).

These manufacturing societies, the list of which must be omitted for want of space, are 47 in number, with a collective capital of 3,992,700*l.* in 167,360 shares.

(O.)—GENERAL RESUME of all BANKING, CREDIT, and JOINT STOCK COMPANIES in Spain (1859).

	Number.	Shares.	Nominal Capital.
			£
Banks	10	152,500	1,280,000
Credit Societies	7	379,000	14,230,000
Discount and Banking Societies	3	32,000	950,000
Industrial Societies.....	47	167,360	3,992,700
Public Works, Canal, &c. Societies	18	711,550	15,677,000
Insurance Societies.....	17	113,600	5,240,000
	102	1,556,010	41,369,700

IX.—Statistics of Public Works and Means of Communication, 1859.

(A.)—Navigable Canals.

	Length in Kilomètres.	Length in English Miles.
Canal Imperial de Aragon	88	55
Rio Ebro and Canal de San Carlos	277	172
Canal de Castilla.....	210	130
Canal de Manzanares.....	14	9
Rio Guadalquivir	104	65
	693	431

(B).—RAILWAYS.

	Kilomètres.	English Miles.
Finished and at work	843	524
In progress (portion at work)	142	88
	985	612
In progress (not yet at work)	680	422
„ (completed, but not at work).....	1,437	893
Lines authorized (<i>concedidas</i>)	2,542	1,580
	5,644	3,507

Estimated cost 39,118,800*l.*, showing an average of 6,930*l.* per kilomètre, or 11,160*l.* per English mile.

(C).—ROADS.

	Kilomètres.	English Miles.
Constructed	9,534	5,923
In construction	2,739	1,702
Under consideration (<i>en estudio</i>)	4,119	2,559
	16,392	10,184

(D).—PUBLIC WORKS—*Projected Expenditure (Law of 1st April, 1859).**

	Repairs.	Completion of Works Begun.	New Constructions	Sub- ventions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
ROADS.					
Of first order, highways and } crossroads	500,000	1,200,000	1,470,000	—	3,170,000
Of second order, provincial.....	—	120,000	950,000	450,000	1,520,000
„ third order, suburban, &c....	—	—	1,300,000	500,000	1,800,000
RIVERS AND CANALS.					
River works	—	200,000	300,000	—	500,000
Canals for navigation and irri- } gation	—	150,000	260,000	—	410,000
Drainage of marshy grounds	—	—	50,000	—	50,000
MARITIME NAVIGATION.					
Harbours	—	900,000	1,100,000	—	2,000,000
Lighthouses	—	10,000	140,000	—	150,000
Buoys	—	—	50,000	—	50,000
CIVIL CONSTRUCTIONS.					
<i>Puerta del Sol</i>	—	230,000	—	—	230,000
Mint	—	40,000	—	—	40,000
Buildings for the <i>Ministerio</i> } <i>de Fomento</i>	—	—	80,000	—	80,000
	500,000	2,850,000	5,700,000	950,000	10,000,000

* This law conceded to the Government an extraordinary credit of 20,000,000*l.*

(E.)—TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION (*January, 1859*).

	Kilomètres.	English Miles.
Lines in operation	6,330	3,933

(F.)—POSTAL COMMUNICATION (*Number of Letters*) 1846 to 1858 inclusive.

Year.	Inland Letters and Packets.	From Spanish Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	Total Letters and Packets.
1846	18,459,491	51,164	321,280	18,831,935
1852	21,183,329	178,336	593,314	21,954,979
1858	39,533,394	959,907	2,101,432	42,594,733
1846 to 1858 } 13 Yrs.	317,179,647	3,493,005	10,087,410	330,760,062

X.—*Mining Statistics, 1858.*

Number of foundries of plate whose manufactures are subject to an inspection tax of 5 per cent.

Manufactories constantly at work	159
„ working at intervals	96
„ not at work	30
	285

Iron foundries are not subject to this mine tax, and, therefore, are not included ; but it is observed that, in the provinces of Cuenca, Leon, and Oviedo, there are some such foundries also working silver plate, and which have not been separately classified.

MINING STATISTICS (1858).

Silver mines	2,274	Asphalte „	8
Coal „	496	Nickel „	7
Lead „	267	Lignite „	7
Copper „	219	Gold „	6
Calamine mines	89	Sulphur „	3
Peat „	45	Cobalt „	2
Sulphate and hydrochlorate of } soda	40	Arsenical pyrites mines	2
Cinnabar mines.....	32	Sal-gema	2
Alcohol „	20	Anthracite	1
Zinc „	19	Quicksilver	1
Tin „	19	Topaz	1
Antimony „	11		
Iron pyrites mines	10	Total mines at work....	3,581

Of the 2,274 mines returned as Silver Mines, 1,133, or nearly one-half, are in the province of Almeria, and it is explained that, although included in the category of argentiferous mines they also produce various sorts of poor lead, copper, and manganese.

XI.—*Military Statistics.*(A.)—*ARMY (Number of Men) 1828-38-48-58.*

	1828.	1838.	1848.	1858.
Royal Guard, of all arms	15,535	18,860	—	—
Infantry	33,821	94,165	71,907	76,638
Cavalry	6,372	11,642	12,334	11,552
Artillery	4,415	10,156	9,654	10,997
Engineers	913	2,479	2,691	2,288
Civil Guard	—	—	8,076	10,903
Provincial Militia	4,280	53,707	43,267	5,238
Free Corps (<i>Cuerpos francos</i>)	—	36,990	—	—
Foreign Legions	—	3,512	—	—
Total	65,336	231,511	147,929	117,616

The *minimum* number of men in any one of the 31 years, was in 1830, 65,334 men, and the *maximum* in 1837, 287,498 men.

(B.)—*Army (Expenses of the Force) 1828-38-48-58.*

	1828.	1838.	1848.	1858.
	£	£	£	£
Royal Guard, of all arms	236,000	214,000	—	—
Infantry	420,000	784,000	776,000	945,000
Cavalry	108,000	139,000	177,000	210,000
Artillery	67,000	98,000	121,000	145,000
Engineers	12,000	21,000	27,000	29,000
Civil Guard	—	—	254,000	387,000
Provincial Militia	57,000	439,000	489,000	56,000
Free Corps	—	504,000	—	—
Foreign Legions	—	89,000	—	—
	900,000	2,288,000	1,844,000	1,772,000

The smallest expense in any of the 31 years was 871,000*l.* in 1831, which is also set down as the expenditure of 1832. The largest expense was in 1837, 3,130,000*l.*

(C.)—*PROJECTS of FORTIFICATION (Royal Ordinance of 17th July, 1858).*

	Cost of Fortifications.	Cost of Buildings.	Total Cost.
	£	£	£
Ceuta	246,000	103,000	349,000
Tarifa	97,000	—	97,000
Cartagena	236,000	103,000	339,000
Ferrol	1,295,000	488,000	1,783,000
Santona	1,034,000	33,000	1,067,000
Mahon (<i>Fortaleza de Isabel II</i>) ..	821,000	136,000	957,000
Pamplona	395,000	180,000	575,000
Gerona	496,000	43,000	539,000
Burgos	755,000	119,000	874,000
Zaragoza	1,000,000	301,000	1,301,000
	6,375,000	1,506,000	7,881,000

The projected expenses for the defence of Cadiz and the Isla Gaditana, are not included in the above as the estimates were only in progress.

(D.)—MILITARY CONSCRIPTION (1857).

The number of young men to draw lots for the Conscription of the year 1857, was 126,318, being 1 in 122 of the whole population. The per centage proportion to the population in particular provinces varied from the maximum of 1 in 88 in the province of Almeria, to the minimum of 1 in 198 in the province of Madrid.

XII.—*Naval Statistics.*

(A.)—VESSELS of WAR in the Waters of the Peninsula (1857).

The number of these vessels was 38, mounting 301 guns. Fourteen out of this number were steam vessels, only two of which mounted as many as 16 guns, the remainder having only from 6 to 2 guns. The collective horse power of the engines, was 3,670, showing an average of only 262 horse-power. The 38 vessels were manned by 4,351 men and officers.

(B.)—VESSELS of the SPANISH NAVY in all parts of the World in 1859 (including those in construction).

The number of these vessels (including 13 on the stocks, but only 2 old ships, viz.: the *Perla* frigate, built in 1789, and the *Jasson* brigantine, built in 1822,) amounted to 97, with 942 guns. 43 of these were, or were to be, steam vessels of 9,760 horse-power collectively.

The ships of war of all descriptions in *Europe*, under the Spanish flag, in June, 1859 amounted to 26, viz.:—1 84-gun ship (the *Rey don Francisco de Asis*), 2 frigates, 2 screw frigates, 5 corvettes, 1 brigantine, 1 schooner, 7 screw schooners, and 7 steamers.

The number of Spanish vessels of war sailing, or at foreign stations, at the above date, was 37, viz.:—1 86-gun ship (the *Reina Donna Isabel*), 2 frigates, 2 screw frigates, 8 brigantines, 5 schooners, 3 screw schooners, 2 *pailebots*, and 14 steamers.

The number of transports at home and abroad, was 21. The special navy for the Philippine Islands, consisted of 3 launches and 32 Feluccas (*Faluas*), with 18 steamers (screw) building, total 53.

If to the preceding items the coast guard vessels (*Guarda Costas*) be added, 117 in number, including 7 steamers, we have a grand total of 261 vessels of all kinds, including 25 in course of building in June last (1859).

The Spanish ministry of Marine, comparing these statistics with those relative to the naval force existing in 1857, notices an *increase*

of 2 frigates, 1 corvette, 6 schooners, 4 feluccas, and 25 steamers. Of the latter, it is admitted however, that 18 are small steamers for service in the Philippines. It is further stated that the keels of 3 frigates and 3 screw schooners of large dimensions were to have been laid down last summer.

(C.)—MERCANTILE MARINE (1858).

Sailing vessels	6,715
Tonnage	449,436
Steam vessels	68
Horse-power	7,322
Tonnage	13,369
Vessels for long voyages	1,216
Coasting vessels	4,825
Vessels of Spanish build	6,671
,, Foreign build	150

These figures compared with those applicable to the year 1848 (*i.e.* ten years previous), show an increase of 2,102 sailing vessels, with an augmented tonnage of 217,176. The increase of steamers in the same decennium was 44, with an augmented *steam* horse-power of 5,412, and of tonnage 10,452.

(D.)—PROJECTED EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES *for the SPANISH NAVY* (1858-1866).

The law of 1st April, 1859, alluded to in the present paper under the head of "Statistics of Public Works," (see particularly (D) in that section), gives a budget of expenditure to be spread over eight years, amounting to about four and a half million sterling, *viz.* :—

	£
For arsenals	1,000,000
For building :—	
2 Screw ships of war of 90 to 100 guns.....	474,000
8 Screw frigates of 50 to 60 guns	1,155,000
9 Screw corvettes of 30 to 36 guns	782,000
14 Screw corvettes of 20 to 24 guns	719,000
30 Smaller screw vessels	368,000
Fractional sundry expenditure.....	2,000
Total.....	<u>4,500,000</u>

(E.)—*Complete project of the Minister of Marine, for the NATIONAL SPANISH ARMADA.*

Screw vessels :—		£	£
6 Ships of war	at	237,000 each	1,422,000
12 Frigates	„	144,000 „	1,728,000
18 Corvettes	„	87,000 „	1,566,000
18 „	„	51,000 „	918,000
60 Smaller vessels	„	12,000 „	720,000
Paddle-wheel vessels :—			
4 steamers	„	126,000 „	504,000
8 „	„	64,000 „	512,000
6 „	„	45,000 „	270,000
12 „	„	22,000 „	264,000
Sailing vessels :—			
12 Vessels	„	19,000 „	228,000
		Total	8,132,000

XIII.—*Commercial Statistics, 1850-57.*

(A.)—*IMPORTS into, and EXPORTS from, SPAIN (1850-7).*

	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	TOTAL.
I. Imports.	£	£	£	£	£
1850.....	3,913,000	106,000	11,000	2,690,000	6,720,000
51.....	4,151,000	125,000	12,000	2,592,000	6,936,000
52.....	4,116,000	101,000	10,000	3,265,000	7,493,000
53.....	4,562,000	114,000	11,000	2,650,000	7,340,000
54.....	4,442,000	261,000	26,000	3,425,000	8,135,000
55.....	5,923,000	182,000	18,000	4 087,000	10,203,000
56.....	8,154,300	312,000	31,000	4,482,000	13,044,000
57.....	10,981,000	250,000	25,000	4,080,000	15,554,000
II. Exports.					
1850.....	3,118,000	49,000	37,000	1,683,000	4,887,000
51.....	3,019,000	55,000	30,000	1,907,000	5,010,000
52.....	3,561,000	42,000	22,000	2,042,000	5,666,000
53.....	5,437,000	117,000	45,000	2,758,000	8,357,000
54.....	6,827,000	97,000	86,000	2,925,000	9,935,000
55.....	9,110,000	76,000	222,000	3,066,000	12,474,000
56.....	6,853,000	153,000	212,000	3,418,000	10,636,000
57.....	7,603,000	113,000	238,000	3,732,000	11,686,000

(B).—IMPORTS from, and EXPORTS to, separate Countries (1854-57).

I. Imports into Spain from—

	1854	1855	1856	1857
Europe.	£	£	£	£
Austria	10,400	14,400	21,000	67,100
Belgium.....	29,200	22,600	32,500	262,000
Sardinia.....	47,300	48,200	109,600	222,600
Hanseatic Towns	44,000	—	57,300	176,500
Denmark	3,900	28,100	66,000	60,400
Two Sicilies	400	4,300	1,400	12,600
Pontifical States	36,100	36,500	24,700	57,100
France	1,735,900	3,459,600	4,856,500	5,388,100
Gibraltar	559,900	399,900	568,200	521,700
Greece	—	—	24,700	—
Holland.....	38,200	45,400	50,500	50,100
England.....	1,583,300	1,488,100	1,915,900	3,250,600
Malta.....	600	—	16,700	85,000
Portugal	55,300	40,200	50,700	99,200
Russia	1,000	4,700	1,600	52,100
English Possessions ...	—	—	—	—
Russia	11,800	300	24,000	140,900
Sweden	240,800	314,600	284,700	361,900
Tuscany.....	24,000	16,000	47,300	116,600
Turkey	—	—	400	56,500
	4,422,100	5,922,900	8,153,700	10,981,000
Asia.				
Philippine Islands.....	252,300	161,700	284,300	225,900
English Colonies	100	8,400	11,000	19,300
Zanzibar	8,700	12,300	16,500	5,100
	261,100	182,400	311,800	250,300
Africa.				
Algeria	3,500	7,200	5,900	28,700
Benin.....	—	—	700	—
Egypt	19,700	200	35,500	139,400
Morocco	2,700	2,000	52,700	69,600
Portuguese Colonies....	300	1,300	1,100	—
English „	—	—	—	—
Tunis.....	—	—	—	4,300
	26,200	10,700	95,900	242,000

(B.)—Contd.—IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
America.	£	£	£	£
Brazils	64,000	133,700	113,400	87,000
Chile	2,200	—	—	—
Equador.....	121,400	76,400	124,600	175,200
United States	1,117,200	1,196,900	1,631,500	1,571,400
Guatemala.....	25,100	42,800	38,300	49,900
Haiti	—	—	—	—
Cuba	1,424,200	1,789,400	1,594,100	1,497,900
Porto Rico.....	61,300	77,200	96,500	88,200
Mexico	6,000	7,000	5,200	11,400
New Granada	200	400	—	—
Peru	86,500	154,900	225,900	14,600
Danish Colonies	—	—	—	—
English „	133,200	166,500	256,600	264,400
Portuguese „	—	—	1,000	—
French „	—	—	—	—
Rio de la Plata	105,600	134,700	101,800	104,900
Uruguay	7,200	38,700	10,400	19,000
Venezuela	271,200	268,700	282,800	196,500
	3,425,300	4,087,300	4,482,100	4,080,400

II. Exports from Spain to—

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Europe.	£	£	£	£
Austria	8,700	1,900	300	20,000
Belgium.....	38,500	74,000	34,400	29,100
Sardinia	264,500	382,300	164,700	96,900
Hanseatic Towns	140,300	—	148,500	235,500
Denmark	109,900	70,300	46,800	52,600
Two Sicilies	14,300	14,700	28,400	11,800
Pontifical States	8,800	6,200	24,700	13,000
France	2,384,200	3,372,700	2,711,800	3,426,600
Gibraltar	126,900	249,400	115,200	377,700
Greece	—	3,000	—	—
Holland	46,300	60,900	27,500	76,900
England	3,052,200	4,196,700	2,797,100	2,523,800
Malta	15,400	53,200	8,200	8,900
Portugal.....	320,000	379,000	301,300	265,100
Prussia	74,100	90,400	20,300	59,300
English Possessions	5,900	—	—	—
Russia	29,600	21,100	178,700	172,500
Sweden	42,800	51,500	64,400	48,800
Tuscany	128,700	76,500	160,400	184,400
Turkey	15,600	5,200	19,900	100
	6,826,700	9,109,000	6,852,600	7,603,000

(B.)—Contd.—IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Asia.				
Philippine Islands.....	76,300	66,400	99,800	96,000
English Colonies	21,000	9,700	53,500	17,000
Zanzibar	—	—	—	—
	97,300	76,100	153,300	113,000
Africa.				
Algeria	3,500	7,200	5,900	28,700
Benin	—	—	700	—
Egypt	19,700	200	35,500	139,400
Morocco	2,700	2,000	52,700	69,600
Portuguese Colonies	300	1,300	1,200	—
English do.	—	—	—	—
Tunis	—	—	—	4,300
	26,200	10,700	96,000	242,000
America.				
Brazils	90,600	104,600	136,400	169,300
Chile	77,900	44,000	66,500	41,700
Equador.....	300	8,000	5,200	5,100
United States	573,100	416,600	610,000	679,300
Guatemala	700	4,500	2,700	3,700
Haiti	—	—	—	—
Cuba	1,545,800	1,873,300	1,891,700	2,264,900
Porto Rico.....	64,400	96,800	113,700	76,600
Mexico	71,200	94,100	98,700	42,900
New Granada	—	—	—	—
Peru	36,200	45,200	51,900	36,800
Danish Colonies	4,100	7,200	6,600	9,000
English do.	50,700	32,300	28,300	40,100
Portuguese do.	—	—	—	—
French do.	200	—	—	—
Rio de la Plata	326,900	226,700	284,000	277,600
Uruguay	68,200	54,500	83,400	44,100
Venezuela	14,300	58,600	39,300	41,000
	2,924,600	3,066,400	3,418,400	3,732,100

(C).—*Abstract of ARTICLES Imported into Spain and CUSTOMS DUTIES PAID thereon (1856-57).*

Commodities.	Year 1856.		Year 1857.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	£	£	£	£
Grains, seeds, and flour	964,000	—	4,603,000	—
Metals in sheets and manu- factured	2,724,000	184,400	1,873,000	550,800
Colonial articles of food	1,850,200	464,200	1,832,100	468,600
Textile materials	2,187,900	179,100	1,654,400	156,200
Woven goods	1,568,100	424,200	1,526,500	441,700
Colonial articles <i>not</i> alimentary	866,800	21,500	663,100	23,100
Edible articles of animal origin	578,400	234,700	661,900	263,200
Combustible articles (coals, &c.)	203,800	75,400	282,900	101,000
Wine and spirits (<i>Caldos</i>)	158,600	31,000	273,400	69,600
Drugs, chemicals, perfumery	215,800	35,100	264,300	43,100
Building materials	195,100	15,400	258,100	21,200
Cattle	188,900	17,800	224,700	20,600
Articles of clothing and per- sonal adornment	205,200	31,700	219,600	33,200
Staves and wine barrels	76,100	4,600	172,200	16,400
Carriages	106,400	16,900	122,400	26,400
Articles of furniture, &c., for houses	85,900	17,200	92,900	20,200
Earthenware, china, and glass	79,600	20,800	75,400	20,100
Manures	221,200	7,100	15,000	500
Articles not classified	548,100	42,600	763,200	88,700
<i>Totals</i>	13,024,100	1,823,700	15,578,100	2,364,600

(D).—*Abstract of ARTICLES Exported from Spain (1856-57).*

	Year 1856.	Year 1857.
	Value.	Value.
	£	£
Products of the cultivation of the vine	4,063,200	4,602,400
Produce of the cultivation of cereals	1,619,100	1,042,600
„ olive	509,000	630,400
Fruits	518,300	365,400
Produce of various other cultivations	256,400	290,600
„ growing and of rearing animals of every class	525,000	706,300
Produce of Forests	335,000	383,300
„ Fisheries	22,800	51,700
„ Mines	1,186,700	1,399,800
Spun and woven fabrics	160,900	154,800
Articles of re-exportation	159,000	1,235,400
Produce of various industries	1,280,700	822,900
<i>Total</i>	10,636,100	11,685,700

(E).—VESSELS entered INWARDS and OUTWARDS (1850-57).

	Year 1850.	Year 1857.	Eight Years, 1850-57.
I. Entered Inwards.			
Spanish, with cargoes, vessels	2,567	4,719	29,267
" tonnage	303,742	429,659	2,864,820
" crew	29,005	48,635	303,822
Foreign, with cargoes, vessels	1,911	4,944	22,016
" tonnage	270,232	790,333	3,411,681
" crew	15,265	46,091	196,891
Spanish, in ballast, vessels.....	550	864	6,832
" tonnage	28,458	33,204	313,625
" crew	4,639	6,888	53,570
Foreign, in ballast, vessels.....	881	1,252	11,362
" tonnage	106,851	187,478	1,392,843
" crew.....	7,672	11,915	98,089
II. Cleared Outwards.			
Spanish, with cargoes, vessels	2,198	4,483	27,460
" tonnage	250,507	446,995	2,720,912
" crew	25,526	47,777	280,469
Foreign, with cargoes, vessels	2,072	3,292	23,086
" tonnage	304,362	527,954	3,259,383
" crew	18,477	33,541	210,347
Spanish, in ballast, vessels.....	249	601	1,765
" tonnage	20,435	44,394	148,356
" crew.....	2,125	5,194	15,364
Foreign, in ballast, vessels.....	549	1,634	6,804
" tonnage	102,881	252,597	1,100,550
" crew.....	5,006	13,450	56,923

(F).—COASTING TRADE of Spain and the Balearic Islands (1857).

The number of coasting vessels, entered *inwards*, with cargoes or in ballast, was 45,520, their tonnage 2,068,447, their crew 321,091.*

The number entered *outwards* with cargoes or in ballast, was 47,026, their tonnage 1,845,201, their crew 319,722.*

The total number of Spanish ports from and to which the voyages were made, is 113.

* The figures in this Return must of course be understood as the *multiples* of the vessels, tonnage, and crew by the number of voyages in the year. The number of coasting vessels was probably about 4,825, *vide ante*, xii (C).

XIV.—*Mint Statistics.*

COINAGE of GOLD and SILVER.—10 years (1849 to 1858 inclusive).

Year.	Gold Coin. Value.	Silver Coin. Value.	Gold and Silver Coin. Total Value.
	£	£	£
1849.....	22,200	145,400	167,600
1850.....	649,000	277,800	926,800
1851.....	121,200	245,400	366,600
1852.....	8,400	322,600	331,000
1853.....	—	367,100	367,100
1854.....	844,700	418,700	1,263,400
1855.....	1,465,200	305,800	1,771,000
1856.....	1,795,000	253,900	2,048,900
1857.....	1,228,600	135,300	1,363,900
1858.....	376,500	379,500	756,000
	6,510,800	2,851,500	9,362,300

There are three mints in Spain, and of the above total of 9,362,300*l.* coined in the ten years, 4,408,200*l.* were from the Madrid mint, 3,300,100*l.* from the Seville mint, and 1,654,000*l.* from the Barcelona mint.

The *copper coinage* was manufactured at Segovia and Júbila, to the extent of 149,000*l.* in the ten years, 1849-1858. Of this amount 96,600*l.* was in the new *decimal coins* of half-reals, quarter-reals, double *décimas*, *décimas*, and half *décimas*.

XV.—*Statistics of Spanish Colonies.*(A.)—CUBA—*Population* (1857-59).

White population in 1859.....	479,491*
Free persons of colour, males†	83,124
„ „ females	89,460
	172,584
Total free	652,075
Slaves‡	371,929
	1,024,004

* Including 86,356 in the jurisdiction of Havannah.

† The enumeration of this part of the population was made at the latter end of 1857.

‡ Enumerated in 1857. These slaves belonged to 51,255 proprietors.

(B.)—CUBA—*Analysis of Slave Population* (1858).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>I.—On Town Properties.</i>			
Able-bodied, above 12 and under 60 years old	21,673	25,291	46,964
Incapacitated " "	187	204	391
Under 12 years of age	7,589	8,325	15,914
Above 60 "	1,072	1,185	2,257
	30,521	35,005	65,526
<i>II.—On Country Properties.</i>			
Able-bodied, above 12 and under 60 years old	143,674	76,867	220,541
Incapacitated " "	208	99	307
Under 12 years of age	35,171	33,343	68,514
Above 60 "	18,366	5,707	19,073
	192,419	116,016	308,435
<i>III.—General Total, Town and Country</i>	222,940	151,021	373,961

(C.)—CUBA.—*Imports and Exports* (1856).

	Under Spanish Flag.	Under Foreign Flags.	Total.
<i>I.—IMPORTS.</i>			
	£	£	£
Spanish	83,300	200	83,500
United States	—	87,000	87,000
English	47,400	16,700	64,100
French	23,600	5,600	29,200
German	12,900	2,300	15,200
Belgian	6,200	300	6,500
Brazilian	100	—	100
Spanish American	19,100	2,200	21,300
Danish	4,100	100	4,200
Dutch	500	1,400	1,900
Italian	100	200	300
Swedish and Norwegian	—	100	100
Austrian	—	—	—
Prussian	—	—	—
<i>Depositos</i> (bonded?)	2,300	1,200	3,500
	199,600	117,300	316,900

Comparing the above figures of 1856, with those of the preceding year (1855), there appears a *decrease* of 6,000*l.* in the imports under the Spanish flag, and an *increase* of 10,900*l.* in the imports under foreign flags. The net increase was therefore 4,900*l.*

(C.)—*Contd.*—CUBA.—*Imports and Exports (1856).*

	Under Spanish Flag.	Under Foreign Flags.	TOTAL.
II. Exports.	£	£	£
Spanish	46,000	200	46,200
United States	200	145,600	145,800
English	12,300	57,600	69,900
French	2,400	15,200	17,600
German	4,500	12,400	16,900
Belgian	1,700	1,300	3,000
Brazilian	—	—	—
Spanish American	3,600	2,200	5,800
Danish	700	3,600	4,300
Dutch	700	2,100	2,800
Italian	3,500	2,400	5,900
Swedish and Norwegian.....	400	1,000	1,400
Austrian	—	1,000	1,000
Prussian	—	100	100
	76,000	244,700	320,700

The increase of exports in 1856 over 1855, was 3,300*l.* in vessels under the Spanish flag. The exports under foreign flags remained stationary.

(D.)—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Census of 1857.*

Number of inhabitants	4,319,269
<i>Tributantes naturales</i>	1,802,867
<i>Tributantes mestizos de Sangley (half castes)</i>	83,106

(E.)—ISLAND of PORTO RICO—*Census of 1854.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whites.....	119,428	117,248	236,676
Mulattos	89,115	90,980	180,095
Free Blacks.....	14,228	14,204	28,432
Slaves	25,156	21,762	46,918
	247,927	244,194	492,121

XVI.—*Concluding Remarks.*

In a review like the preceding, touching upon so many varied subjects of inquiry, the several conclusions arrived at have been noticed, *seriatim*, in the separate sections of the arrangement and in the same pages as the figures from which those conclusions originated.

It is usually convenient, in general reviews of the kind, to annex a final condensed recapitulation of the results, for facility of reference. On the present occasion, however, the results are too numerous to admit of such a plan being carried out. A few observations will, therefore, be offered in its stead, referring to two or three points upon which some further explanation suggests itself.

The Population of Spain at the Census of 1857 shows an *apparent increase* of no less than 4,522,000 souls above the incorrect estimate of the year 1850. But this is not the real increase. It is obviously impossible for the population to have augmented by 42 per cent. in seven years. At the same time all collateral testimony is to the effect that the population, as well as the material progress of Spain, took a decided and very remarkable start in the septennial period 1850-57. The exact increase in the period, so far as concerns population, is not ascertainable in the absence of correct enumerations before 1857; neither can it be checked by the ordinary formulæ, as no accounts of the numbers of births, deaths, and marriages, or of the immigration and emigration, can be obtained.

The prevalent impression as to the population of Spain immediately prior to the publication of the results of the Census of Spain for 1857, was a *guess* that it was about 12 millions, but the Census Returns show that it was nearly $15\frac{1}{2}$ millions at the time—a number of inhabitants about equal to the population of Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1800. If the result of the wisdom of the Spanish Government in at length having become alive to the necessity of adopting correct statistical methods consisted in nothing else than the correction of this single error, there would be ground for satisfaction on their part at the steps which have been taken; but the reward has been larger, as the excellent collection they have had made of statistics of other kinds will be useful in many other respects. Nevertheless, there is one element of incompleteness in the want of records of the numbers of *births, deaths, and marriages*, as already reiterated. It would be well, too, if the *causes of death* could be obtained. In a statistical system so well commenced there would not be any insuperable obstacle in this, and it would be interesting to compare such returns for a warm climate like Spain with those for a comparatively cold climate like England.

Spain is so much less densely peopled than England and Wales that the space which in the former country contains on the average one person has four persons in the latter country. This is explained, to some extent, by the circumstance that the *uncultivated land* in Spain constitutes no less than about 46 per cent. of the whole area. Nevertheless, it is not to be assumed that all this extent of uncultivation is to be reprobated as the fault of the Spaniards, as it has been too much the fashion of travellers (who, as a class, are hasty

observers,) to allege. A very liberal abatement should be made from this disposition to find fault at scanty cultivation in countries with so varied a climate as Spain, where, in many parts, the sun has great power upon a soil of a dry and hot nature with scanty irrigation, where the waste-lands are frequently too sterile to repay cultivation, and where the past history of the country, apart from an endless involvement of political disturbances, gives evidence of the effects of a bad system of too large proprietorships of land, of non-inclosure as a custom, and of almost entire absence in many districts of proper means of communication. It must be recollected that the Spaniards are only just commencing the "war against the wilderness" at home; yet, even at the opening of this campaign, the prospects of their position are far from unfavourable.

The several measures which have been set on foot to improve their opportunities have been referred to more at length in the preceding statistics, and they indicate that the Spaniards have of late years shown themselves by no means idle in opening up new roads, railroads, and other improvements of modern science, in expending considerable amounts for reproductive public works, such as drainage, canalization, &c., and in fostering industrial and credit associations.

If it be asked, what have been the results? the answer is, let the commercial statistics be first referred to. There it will be found that the *Imports* into Spain from all parts of the world which in 1850 amounted to 6,720,000*l.* amounted to 15,554,000*l.* in 1857. This was an *increase* of no less than 131 per cent. in seven years. Again, the *Exports* from Spain to all parts of the world in 1850 were 4,887,000*l.*, and in 1857 they were 11,686,000*l.*, being an increase of 139 per cent. in the seven years.

Or, as is frequently done in showing the progress of commerce, take the Spanish imports and exports *together*, and it will be seen that in 1850 they amounted to 11,607,000*l.*, and in 1857 to 27,240,000*l.*, an augmentation of nearly 135 per cent. in seven years. This is a very wonderful increase, and many persons are still to be found not at all prepared to learn that the trade of the Peninsula with foreign countries should have been so far on its way to treble itself in so short a period, or, if we analyze the figures more closely, that it should have doubled itself within the six years 1850-56.

In the "Abstract of Articles Imported and Exported," it will be noticed that Spain exported in one year (1857) 4,602,400*l.* worth of the produce of the cultivation of the vine; 630,400*l.* worth of produce of the olive; 368,400*l.* worth of fruits. This will give a certain approximate notion of the *surplus* productive powers of the Spanish soil in special articles of daily consumption alone. It would thus appear that, after supplying its home markets, there was an export of 5,598,200*l.* worth of these articles of food. In

this statement, the export of produce of the cultivation of cereals is not included, inasmuch as against it would have to be placed the imports into Spain, of grain, seeds, and flour, in which articles in fact the fluctuations of harvests and prices of grain and meat, and the variation of stocks in hand in granaries, &c., are too wide to enable a conclusion to be drawn from the mere figures of a year.

In referring to this gratifying fact, that Spain is able to export so large a surplus stock of the produce of the vine, olive and other fruits, it is desirable to repeat briefly what is more fully discussed under the head of CULTIVATION OF THE VINE (in Section III, of this Paper), viz., that a largely increased cultivation of the vine, and a profitable production of a better class of wine for the English and other markets, may be promptly effected, particularly if the Spanish Government should boldly determine to gradually substitute an approach to a Free Trade Tariff in place of its vain and futile attempts to perpetuate national protected monopolies.

The *Naval Statistics* of Spain, as given in tolerably full detail in this paper, shows that, although the Spanish Navy is not, relatively to the Navy of other countries, so powerful as it was at the end of the last and commencement of the present century, it is receiving the anxious and careful attention of the Government; besides which, it must be kept in mind that there has subsequently been started a very important project for the provinces of Spain to separately contribute to the reorganization of the Navy by a revival of the English seventeenth century system of ship-money assessment.

As regards the *Army Statistics* of Spain, it is particularly observable that the expenses of the force, as returned by the Government, are extraordinarily low. It is frequently objected that economy in military expenditure is a delusion, and that the most expensively kept soldier is the cheapest in the end. The recent experience of Spain leads to some question as to the soundness of such a conclusion. The Spanish soldier who costs his country so little, has, in the recent campaign in Morocco, shown not only the hereditary courage of his race, but also that he is quite on a level, in military education, discipline, and *physique*, with the best troops of other European powers.

It is to be hoped, however, that the success of her enterprise against the Moors will not tempt Spain to grasp at the shadow of foreign territorial aggrandisement, in preference to that substantial good, which the excellent and persevering qualities of her people would secure for them, when directed to a more assiduous cultivation of the arts of peace, and to restoring their country to its old celebrity as a prosperous, well-peopled and powerful section of the European family of nations.
